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STANDARD LIFE AGENTS MEET AT MUSKOGEE

Muskogee, Okla., Feb. 17.—By far one of the most interesting meetings from a material standpoint ever held in this state was a meeting on the 25th and 29th of January of the agents and medical examiners of the Standard Life Insurance Co. Mr. Ferrara, the state agency director, worked most zealously to make this meeting a success and in the field. He succeeded handsomely. The Black Dispatch narrates that there though those two days having his eyes wonderfully opened as to the great possibilities within this race of ours.

HOUSTON NEGROES FIGHT FOR PRIMARY RECOGNITION.

Houston, Texas, Feb. 17.—There are signs which point to the danger to the colored voters, in this city, of capturing the machinery of the local Democratic party. The present primary election is the innocent cause of the situation. And so acute is the probability that local Democratic leaders have taken serious steps to bring about annulment of the law. This fact was brought to light last Monday morning in the court room of Judge Charles E. Ashe, where expert counsel contended that the colored had no legal right to bear the expense of the primary election held for the month of February.

ORIGIN OF KU KLUX KLAN IS TOLD.

There appeared an Associated Press item quoted recently in The News from Atlanta, Ga., about a "Ku Klux Klan" in that city, appearing suddenly and without warning, and taking a place in a passing parade, and marching in a few blocks of marching, as suddenly disappearing as it had appeared. While the perusal of the story recalled to memory the original "Ku Klux Klan" of the early 1860s, the 20 years of the '60s flourished throughout the South, and the "United Kluxers of the Confederacy," I knew this Georgia organization was but an imitation affair, and that it was not the original. I was not, however, aware of the similarity of orders in Florida and Alabama.

I can conceive of no purpose to serve, no end to attain, no necessity to exist, and no benefit to be derived that by its existence from 1867 to the present day, it has been able to save the South and the South from much of strife, ill will, hatred and bloodshed, and to save the negroes of the South from a debt of gratitude to the Federal Government that they did not owe, nor do they now, a substantial one.

The Orphan's Home is another eleemosynary institution under the supervision of the conference located in this city. This city carries it on its budget. The conference plans an "old folks" day when an effort will be made to pay it out of the treasury of the conference and increase its sphere of activities.

The Orphan's Home is a similar institution under the supervision of this conference located in Baldwin, La.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 17.—Negro Methodists held an interesting session on the fourth day of the Louisiana Annual Conference in progress at Mt. Zion Church.

Improvement of church property was urged strongly by Bishop Jones in his address to classes for admission into full membership, in which he outlined in a helpful manner the area program.

He was sympathetic about the physical appearance of church property and the cleanliness of the people. He pointed out the "old-fashioned" people who were "not clean as new," and he advocated a "clean up week" on each Sunday. He preached the gospel of white washing, painting and cleaning.

The bishop urged improving the church services following the plan set out in the Methodist Hymnal, and he said, "Methodism is not a ragtime religion." He preached that ministers stay out of debt and be leaders of civic and social reforms of their communities.

Dr. T. R. Heath, dean of Flint-Goodrich Hospital, was introduced and gave the invocation. The presence of Negroes in a signal way. It trains its own nurses, a number of whom were introduced to the conference.

President Menden of New Orleans College told the students that more than 700 students are enrolled. He declared the college has well equipped laboratories and equipment for the study of the sciences, a splendid library and has a \$100,000 endowment. He said the school is being run under the leadership of Professor A. B. Augustine, is an auxiliary school of the University of Louisiana, and is under the supervision of the Louisiana State Board of Education.

Dr. L. Garland Penn, corresponding secretary, Board of Education for Negroes, Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed the audience. He said that the Methodist and Episcopal Church had done much for the Negro race. "In fifty years," said Dr. Penn, "the Negro race will have a population of \$10,000,000. There are 18,000 graduates from the twenty institutions of higher learning, 10,000 physicians, pharmacists and dentists. These institutions have sent out over 1,000,000 dollars worth of education. I have given \$25,000 for education among Negroes." He urged the ministers and laymen to do more for the education and betterment of the Negro race. "We need an appropriation, so that larger improvements and additions now contemplated may be carried out," he said. "We go forward. The Flint-Goedridge Hospital received recently \$700,000. It is the largest institution in the endowment of \$60,000."

Dr. A. W. Brazier, member of the Board of Education for Negroes, spoke of the past and of the future of the Negro race in general, and outlined plans for supporting the education of the Negro race. He said that the Negro race is now set aside a day to be

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Wiseley Church in Liberty street, Dr. W. G. Alston, pastor, is the mother church of Negro Methodism in the area. It celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary recently. The centenary is approaching in 1906, which will enable this church to create and maintain an institutional church, Trinity, in Valence street, Dr. A. G. Jenkins, pastor, and Grace, in Iberia street, Dr. R. M. Walker, pastor, and the Grand, in Bellville street, Dr. M. R. Walker, pastor, together with Scott Chinn, Peck and Haven, are now carrying on certain forms of centenary activities.

SECESSION OF UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA DEFEATED.
(By A. N. P.)
London, England, Feb. 17.—The South African Nationalists, who favored secession of the Union of South Africa from the British Empire, were defeated by the Imperialists (and secessionists) in the general election, according to advice received from Capetown.

The feature of the result was the collapse of the Labor party which had been expected to win the legislature. Labor will have only eight seats in the next legislature. General Smuts, the Labor leader, expressed jubilation over the result. Such flaming headlines as the following were printed:

"South Africa stands by the Flag!"
"No and No Secession by South Africa!"

GOVERNOR TO ENFORCE PROTECTION OF PRISONERS

Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 17.—Gov. McRae sent the following message to the Senate relative to the lynching of Henry Lowry in Mississippi County:

"Mr. President: Mob violence is an assault, first, upon law and order and constituted government, and second, upon the life of the individual, but not a matter of philosophizing upon this or that point of view. The mob is a subject will be regarded by the mob as a subject will be regarded by the mob once formed. Mobs do no business. They have no sense of justice, no respect for God or man. We must devise methods of averting surrender to the

NEW COLONEL FOR FIFTEENTH REGIMENT

Special to The Express.
New York, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The Famous 15th Regiment, widely known as the "Hell Fighters," and New York's crack combination of black warriors have a new Colonel, Vice Col. William J. Schieffelin retired to the Officers' Reserve.
The new Colonel is the 15th regiment man Col. Arthur W. Little, one of the cleanest white men that ever commanded Colored soldiers. There is no Ballou in him, and no Greer of Memphis, Tenn.
A Former Major.
Col. Little was commissioned a captain

flowing with tears, the scattered and shattered hosts of the Southern armies returned to their homes, the spirit of General Lee's farewell address animating them with the determination to rather up the tangled threads

start life anew. In those States that stood the brunt of the war they were left a desolate and barren wilderness over the ashes and blackened ruins of homes destroyed by a ruthless invader. Nothing left but that courage and fortitude that carried them through years of bloody warfare and with faces to the front, undimmed, they went to work to re-habilitate the land they loved so well. There was mourning in every community for the sorrow in every home for the absent ones resting in unknown graves where the river flows, on the green hillsides, in the valleys bright with blossom and where the sea moans, but they never forgot the brave and devoted women of the Southland.

Appropriations For Negro Institutions.

Ashville, N. C., Feb. 17.—If any capricious person is disposed to question the desire of the State of North Carolina to deal generously with the state institutions which serve the colored people, he should consult the report of the budget commission.

The commission made a painstaking and sympathetic survey of the needs of the numerous departments and institutions and of the probable revenues available for general expenses.

BOMBING CONTINUES IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17.—"It happened in Chicago," that was the universal statement following the riot. "It is being used in a different sense today. For more than three years," the speaker declared, "there has been bombing and dynamite owned and used by the colored citizens. There have been protests and parades, and there have been and perfunctory investigation," by police, but with tangible results.

Recently there has been an episode of violence in a neighborhood by white as well as that occupied by "American Brunettes." There has been a very disgraceful series of "burns" committed here, and in various "colored" theaters frequented by whites, and in at least one depart-

Of course a "odor bomb" has more "danger" than a dynamite bomb, and consequently, all of the forces of law in the community, city, county and federal, are uneasy now, and at last, looking for all kinds of bombs.

Representative Adelbert H. Roberts has introduced a bill in the Illinois legislature making bombing a crime for which there may be attached a penalty of five years to life. "There will be some bombers found now," facetiously remarked a "pri-

PRESIDENT OF AFRICAN UNION
COMPANY, WEST AFRICA IN U.
S.

(Chicago, Feb. 17.—Charles W. Chappelle, president of the African Union Company Second, West Africa, Inc., "Gold Coast"—is in the United States, and spent several days in Chicago recently, accompanied by Joseph L. Jones, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary of the African Union Company. This company has been formed since 1914 and handles engaging in general trade in the mahogany, cocoa and other products of Africa to American consumers.

Mr. Chappelle is a native American, and a man of intelligence and interesting personality. In an interview for the Associated Negro Press he declared:

"Africa is the land of promise. The

was arguably surprised when they actually know what we are accomplishing in the world. They are among the 'Gold Coast' that you have in America and with that we have the African continent. I am not here for the purpose of showing you the information on there, and the information in the illustrations of the men and women of success, their places of business and their homes.

"We hear talk here about heathens, cannibals, deserts and wild animals, and that is the worst of it. There is far more of us in America than there where we live.

"The people of the 'Gold Coast' were enthusiastic about any kind of 'Universal Movement, Life or Love' that they could hear of. The only thing, but I know nothing of it there.

The Southern G. O. P.--A Practical Question of Politics

Washington, Feb. 17, 1920.

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, has announced that the committee will support upon political conditions in the South with a view to possible future re-election of President Wilson. The re-election of delegates from that region, the committee consists of Congressmen Earl Kinsley of Vermont and H. P. Rowell of Nebraska, national committeemen J. B. McLean of Virginia and Secretary Clarence B. Miller ex-officio. This action is taken in accordance with the plan adopted in the last Republican National Convention, the purpose of which was to give the delegates a suitable apportionment of delegates from the Southern States which would stimulate party activity in the South. If possible, to elect delegates who would be able to justify a representation at least approximating that of the South in the past. In other words, the Republican party is now attempting to drive on the South for the purpose of making South already has won in the border States and of regenerating party activity in the South.

the South States as to break the Democratic solidarity.

Newsreels—Water—Closely

It is doubtful whether the Northern reader appreciates political conditions in the South or, if he does and is a Democrat, whether he is able to appreciate the point of view which the Democratic party has been entrusted to the gentlemen whose names appear in the list. It is a point of view which, if party conditions could be changed there without danger to an individual, would be a point of view in the North, the rank would be simple enough to understand. The factor which is the Negro voter; not perhaps the Southern Negro who is not allowed to vote, but the Negro in the North who exercises a very powerful influence in the Democratic party, and who, once powerful enough in some cases, to meet and unseat congressmen, it is the Negro leaders of the North who follow the lead of the Southern party.

The sub-committee, appointed by Chairman Hays and that speaker or speaker-elect, will be asked to deal with the question whether they shall go ahead on lines clearly marked out by the Southern party, or whether of the South and cut drift altogether.

from the Southern Negro or shall continue along the old lines, with most of the support of the white population, with the Democrats and most of the Republican organizations black and white. The purpose of the meeting was the purpose of sending venal delegates to the Republican national convention.

It is perfectly feasible, from some points of view to organise a stronger and growing Republican party in the South. The problems involved in the process are not insuperable. The first step would be to bring in the Elect North Carolina into the Congressional District No. 1. The Republican candidate, against Robert L. Dougherty, the sitting member. The district is a large one, and it is not clear that it has been gerrymandered by the Democrats to prevent the Republicans capturing it. From Stanley County in the southernmost part of the State district westward to the Atlantic seaboard, the district is a large one, and it is not clear that it has been gerrymandered by the Democrats to prevent the Republicans capturing it. From Stanley County in the southernmost part of the State district westward to the Atlantic seaboard, the district is a large one, and it is not clear that it has been gerrymandered by the Democrats to prevent the Republicans capturing it.

wealthiest men in Congress and the richest man in North Carolina in either house. He looks like Bob Fitzsimmons, and it is like Bob Fitzsimmons to get a word of cattle thirty miles in a day. The district is rather fertile, and the country is well represented in recent years by Republicans, like Romulus C. Linney and E. Spencer. Mr. Droughton's majority in the last election was only 1030, and Dr. Campbell declared that he could produce 600 additional votes in the next election. The Republican Congressional Committee sent Campbell \$300 to go to the district and make a tour, and appropriated \$2,000 for his use in making his contest, of which Dr. Campbell was the beneficiary. Dr. Campbell at the time he advanced the money at the committee were not allowed to know the names of the persons owing to the large majority on the Republican side, and he was bringing out to the surface evidence of his doing. This phase of the contest in the district was the first phase of the contest of Champ Clark in introducing a resolution requesting an investigation of the matter, and the committee was to be used by a contestant before the

Advocates Suppressing Negro Vote?

The contest may be made more dramatic by the charge, announced in the brief of Mr. Campbell in the course of his appearance before the grand jury of the Negro vote. According to the newspaper men who reported the grand jury's action, when will be brought to Washington to testify, Dr. Campbell's brief charges that the Negro votes only of white men should figure in elections; and when he got to the point where he charged that no Negroes at all, be let out from the shoulder on the subject. According to the brief, Dr. Campbell charged that Campbell in a speech at Lansing, Ashe County, delivered himself as follows: "I have no objection to the white men of the Republic with the plans of the Republic; of the white men of the Republic; of the white men or women registered or allowed to vote. If they are allowed it will be a 'Gentlemen's Agreement.'"

Dr. Campbell's reference to the "Gentlemen's Agreement" is an interesting thing. In certain counties of the State where it is nip and tuck between the Democratic and Republican leaders have

men accustomed to get together and make a gentlemen's agreement to disregard the poll tax prerequisites for voting. Many voters have said they would not challenge the ballot of any person that had not paid his poll tax, but many voters have been asked to serve. This has been a clear violation of the law, but it has worked both ways. Many voters have said they are concerned, and has proved a very effective way to get the attention of practical politicians. Many of the white Republicans, poor people, did not vote, but they have been taken in by the gentlemen's agreement. The Negroes did not pay the tax unless they were poor, and they were taken in with the tax ignored. It no longer remained an object for any one to round up the Negroes, but it was a matter of taxes. Both parties have been equally deceived. The Negroes have been taken in, but the white people have been taken in. There has been to make voting easier all around.

When the voter has been gradually eliminated in most of the Southern States, and wherever this has been done, the Republican Party has grown stronger, as in Virginia and North Carolina. The South is full of

(Continued on page 2)

Mr. Chappelle is a native American, intelligent and interesting personality. In an interview with Associated Negro Press he declared:

"Africa is the land of promise. The people of the United States are actually know what we are accomplishing. We have everything going on the 'Gold Coast' in America, and with that we have freedom."

Mr. Chappelle then produced the "African Red Book," published for the first time by the author, containing on there, and the information in commercial achievement and the illustrations of the life of the continent, their places of business and homes are really amazing.

The book contains pictures of the heathens, cannibals, deserts and wild animals, but it also shows how they have been more of our life in America than there where we live.

The people of the "Gold Coast" were enthusiastic about any kind of "Universal Movement." Life was very simple, I knew nothing of it there.